LAZZARETTI.

Strange Story of a Religious Visionary.

THE NEW ARK OF FAITH

Trial of the Disciples of a Self-Styled Messiah.

In the year 1878 David Lazzaretti, a fanatic who, styled himself a worker of miracles, a new Mes siah sent by the Lard to redeem mankind, was killed by a bullet entering his brain while atto subvert public order at the head of a band composed of the most illiterate Tuscan peas-ants of the Maremme. His followers, twenty-one in number, are now being tried for a treasonable at tempt against the lawful government and to sack the city of Arcidosso, for rebellion against the representatives of the law and murderous assaults against these officials. The trial is carried on before the jury at Sienna, in the Council hall, in which formerly, as an inscription says, "the destinies of the Republic of Sienna were for many years discussed." The witnesses to be examined are no less than 160. The defence is intrusted to several of the most prominent counsellors of the Tuscan Bar, among whom we should mention the famous criminal lawyers Cavaliere Lasca and Professor Trocito. The cution is sustained by Cavaliere Camille Paglicci, the substitute Attorney General, one of the most eloquent jurists in the service of the government. The presiding Judge is the famous juris consult Niccola Cenni, who by simple merit has elevated himself to the highest honors of the State. From the developments in the case the following facts, which read like a romance, have been brought

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FANATIC. David Lazzaretti was born in Arcidosso in 1834. After receiving such an elementary education as was afforded by the ill ordered schools at that time, characteristic of the Tuscan villages, he embraced the calling of a car driver, for the transportation of timber and coal. Of athletic build, and rudely handsome, naturally gifted with great powers of speech, he quickly acquired a marked importance ong the men of his class. He fought as a volunteer in the battles which in 1859-60 secured the independence of his country, after which he resumed his trade. In August, 1868, he began to speak to his friends of mysterious dreams, visions and projects. by the Holy Virgin to reveal only to the Pope. He be-took himself to Rome, and with such commestness prosecuted his mission that he obtained an audience with Cardinal Panebianco, and finally even with Pope Pius IX. He pleaded so eloquently before the Pontiff concerning a celestial vision in which he had been ordered to retire to a monastery, that his desire so to do was readily granted. In this monastery he wrote a revelation of new dreams, visions and prophecies; but monastic life seemingly proved anything but enchanting, and in a year he returned to his native town. There he styled himself an anchorite, held political and religious meetings, declared himself inspired by the Almighty, and affected the countenance and mien of a seer. The rude multitude was easily deluded by nim, and betore long he acquired such an influence over them that they performed for him every manner of labor that they performed for him every manner of labor and kept him well supplied with all imaginable comforts in order to afford him ease for writing and lecturing. By promising rewards in a voice of thunder, and threatening the direst punishments for the unwilling, he managed to extort from the peasants of the neighboring villages sufficient money to erect on Mount Amiata a church which he christened "The New Ark of Faith." He next devoted his exertions toward founding an association which he called "The Holy League of the Symbol of Charity," and afterward retired to the Island of Monte Cristo, the scene of Dumas' celebrated fiction, continuing as usual to publish prophecies.

PURTHER DIRAMS AND VISIONS.

Italy was seemingly too narrow to be the arens

Italy was seemingly too narrow to be the areas of Lazzarctit's powers of redeeming. He betook of Lazzarctit's powers of redeeming. He betook of Lazzarctit's powers of redeeming. He betook of the Chartrense that they offered him their unbounded hospitality and irmly believed him to be a saint. Besides other works, he here wrote his notorious work, "Celestial Flowers," in which he prophesied that "the great man will descend from the mountains, followed by and irmly he would have been been descended by the property of the school teacher of rare beauty, and by a priest, one Philip Insperiuzzi, now the most proninent among the culprits under trial. While in Beigitum, probably under wrote a book which he properly styled "mysterious" and entitled "My Struggle with God; or, The Book of the Seven Elearnal Cities." He also wrote a programme addressed to all the princes of Christendom, in which he styled him of the seven Elearnal Cities. He also wrote a programme addressed to all the princes overeigns to ally themselves with him, as he would unexpectedly manifest himself to the world "in a manner utterly opposed to human pride," The priest imperiuzzi fuifiled the office of amanensis to Lazzarctit, correcting the blunders of the new species, with the way, were of the grossest development of the control of the seven with the way, were of the grossest development of the world with the way were of the grossest development. The priest imperiuzzi turifiled the office of amanensis to Lazzarctit and interactable parties of the various States. The Holy See nas, meanwhile, denounced Lazzarctit and imperiuzzi as impostored and the expense of the ultra-Catholic parties of the various States. The Holy See nas, meanwhile, denounced Lazzarctit and imperiuzi as impostored to the priest of the various States. The Holy See nas, meanwhile, denounced the prince of the world with the seed of the property of the prince of the way fast and the prince of the under the prince of the way fast and the prince of the way fast and the prince of the wa

lowers, and a shower of stones fell upon the representatives of the law, all of whom were more or less seriously wounded. The crowd intended to bury them alive under a mound of stones. The gendarmes fired a few shots in the air, hoping thus to frighten the crowd; but the rain of stones grew thicker and thicker, so that they were obliged to use their rides directly against the infuriated mob. Several of the latter fell, among them Lazaretti, with a bullet in his head. This was sufficient to spread consternation among the proselytes, and the law triumphed.

and the law triumphed.

The prisoners have pleaded in their defence that the object of the association and especially of the procession, was merely religious; but the evidence against most of them is everwhelming, and the verdict will certainly be against them. The penalty for the crime of sedition, as provided by the Tuscan code, is by no means severe; but it is to be desired that it may be applied to its most rigorous extent; although it might be asked whether it would not be wiser to wall all these fanatics in a lunatic asylum.

CETYWAYO'S LAND. .

HOW ZULULAND IS NOW REGULATED-MIS-SIONARY WORK ALMOST SUSPENDED-THE TROUBLES WITH MOROISI AND THE BOERS.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 30, 1879.
Although the war has terminated in Zuluiand, it cannot be said that tranquillity prevails in every sense of the word. Sir Garnet Wolseley has estab lished a form of government in Cetywayo's revelled in sixty years ago. Instead of—after having deprived it of its ruler—given it the government and influence of good Englishmen, which would surely be conducive to the welfare of the people if carried on in proper spirit, a set of thirteen mongrel chieftains are placed in absolute power, the only re-straint their actions are to have is supposed to come from a solitary British resident Trade of all kinds between whites and Zulus is prohibited, and the missionaries are even denied admittance to the land. The government seems to be impressed with the idea that if nobody is allowed to go from the Transvaal or Natal to Zuluand to trade in goods, the Zulus will be compelled land to trade in goods, the Zulus will be compelled to come to those colonies to buy; and this in the face of the fact that for years the trade of Zululand has been drifting into the hands of Delagoa Bay traders, and now they have had the whole of it actually thrust upon them by the English. Missionaries will be allowed to enter some parts of Zululand, but they are not to be encouraged, as permission is only given them to occupy enough land to build a house and church upon. Heretofore theypossessed themselves of broad acres, and set them selves up in their little kingdoms as autocrats, to whom even the Zulu King must be subservient. John Dunn—the white Kafr—who has been made principal chief, has refused to permit missionaries to enter his domain. If the Gospel spreaders really means to work in their Master's interest and not in their own, they will find plenty of room and encouragement in Zululand to do so. In Cetywayo's time they were always welcome, and no instance of unkind treatment of them is on record, but the ungrateful manner in which they circulated stories about the King and helped to bring on the war seems now to have borne its retribution. Among the thirteen chiefs, between whom Zululand has been divided, is one Hubl, a Basuto. The Basutos are the hereditary enemies of the Zulus, and the policy of sowing the seeds of discord in this manner may be questioned. John Dunn is a man who has very few white qualities in him, and certainly as a Kafr—which he is by choice—be has none of Cetywayo's admirable characteristics. He is ruler over the largest portion of the conquered country, and, if I am not mistaken, will soon aspire to own the lot of it.

MOROIST'S STRONGELD. to come to those colonies to buy; and this in the

largest portion of the conquered country, and, if I am not mistaken, will soon aspire to own the lot of it.

Monoist's strongehold.

The war with Moroist's Basutos is still on. Commandant Brabant, who is leading the Cape forces on to attack the chieftain's stronghold, gives out that he has no confidence in his men and cannot send them into batile. What they want is some more of that dynamite which they used is killing the women and children in the cave a few months ago. A column of soldiery has been sent or another expedition against the Bapedi chiertain Sekukuni. The Bapedi have withstood the combined attack of both English and Boers for about three years now. Whether they will succumb now or not, is a matter for time to solve. The timeworn institution of collecting taxes at the point of the bayonat is being revived in the Transvasil. Ever since the iniquitous annexation the Boers have observed a passive resistance to the usurping government. They consider it, according to the constitution of their country, illegal, especially as volksraad or congress has been summoned; and yet, in spite of this, it undertakes to collect taxes. They rightly claim that no taxes should be paid except at the call of their representatives in Congress, and have refused to comply. Sir Garnet Wolseley is now in the country with an army to enforce payment of the taxes. Sir Theophilus Shopstone, the former Governor of the Transvaal, has been in England of late, and is now said to be on his way back here, with power to resume the Governorship and sustain British sovereignty at all risks. The annexation of the Transvaal is one of the most lamontable examples of English perverseness and obstinacy in adhering to an unjust action that diagraces the pages of history. I do not think there will ever be bloodshed, as the Boers are well aware of the folly of any attempt to fight the power of Britain; but I fully believe that the antagonism between Boers and Englishmen will never cease as long as their independence is denied them.

BRITISH PREMIERS SINCE 1754.

fixed as to the dissolution of the British Parliament the following list of British Premiers and the periods during which they have held office since 175

	may be of interest:-		
	Time	in O	fice.
	Appointed. Y'	rs. L	ays.
		8	52
	1762-May 29-Earl of Bute	0	322
		2	87
		1	21
		3	179
4	1770-Jan. 28-Lord North 1	2	34
		0	132
		0	266
		0	260
	1783 -Dec. 27-William Pitt 1	7	80
		3	56
		1	240
	1806-Jan. 8-Lord Granville	1	64
	1807-March 13-Duke of Portland	3	102
		1	352
	1812-June 8-Earl of Liverpool 1	4	307
		0	121
		0	168
		2	301
		3	231
		0	128
		0	22
		0	131
		6	138
		•	87
		0	18
		0	180
		5	239
		0	300
		2	45
		3	17
3		1.	111
8	1859-June 13-Lord Palmerston	6	128
		0	249
9		1	238
		0	281
	1868-Dec. 3-Mr. Gladstone		100
i	Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, v		
ı	assumed office on the 20th of February, 1874, time during which he will have held office fr	-00	the
j	date to the 3d of November, should Parliame		
ı	be dissolved, will have been five years and 25		
ø	The result of the general election which the		
d	the conservatives in power was as follows:-		
20	THE COMMUNICATION IN DOWNS WAS NO TOLLOWS !	Acres 6 leaves	

ERCKMAN-CHATRIAN IN RUSSIA. The courts martial in Russia have little mercy for persons of an inquiring turn of mind. Two years ago there resided in the village of Michaelovna, in the province of Kieff, a lad of seventeen, who earned his living as a blacksmith's apprentice. The boy, unlike most boys of the village, could read a bit, and was desirous of adding to his little store of knowledge, but in this he was met by the difficulty that no books of any kind existed in the place. The lad had still the hunger for books the place. The lad had still the hunger for books strong upon him, when a gentleman, passing through the viliage one afternoon, called him from the smithy and made him a present of Erckman-Chatrian's "Story of a French Peasant." One can well imagine how delighted the lad was and how gratefully he thanked the good gentleman as the latter passed on his way. It is true that the work had not stamped on the final page the imprimature of the Censor, but what could a raw country lad be expected to know of the technical requirements of the Russian Press laws? It is also true that the book had been specially singled out and interdicted from circulating in Russia, but how was Lutchinsky to hear of this interdict, buried, as he was, in the cornfields of Kieff? All he thought about was the story itself, and this he found so interesting that after he had finished reading it, he treated his friends with ex-

tracts. The fame of this curious book rapidly spread about the village, and the interest the narrative excited was such that the peasants came in gangs to hear Lutchinsky read the "Story" to them. The popularity of the work was still at its height when one day some gendarmes entered Michaelovna in search of snapected nihilists, and pounced upon the prohibited volume. The unfortunate owner was arrested at once and taken off to the prison at Kieff, where he remained in confinement nearly two years. A few weeks ago a court martial assembled at Kieff to try a number of revolutionary cases, and Lutchinsky's was included among them. The proceedings disclosed that the generous gentleman was Stefanovitch, a noted nihilist, who had been travelling as a propagandist when he passed the smithy and saw the boy. The colonels composing the court examined the peasants who had listened to the reading of the book to see whether the liberal principles propounded by Erckman-Chatrian had left any traces on their minds, but all they could get from the witnesses was the narrative itself. As Lutchinsky's advocate put it, "The ignorant moojiks cared nothing for the moral drift of the book; all they thought of was the strangeness of the story." This, however, had no weight with the colonels, and the lad was sentenced to be exiled to Siberia for life.

VANDALISM AT VENICE.

VANDALISM AT VENICE.

The poet Morris writes to the London Daily

I have just received information, on the accuracy of which I can rely, that the restoration of the west front of St. Mark's at Venice, which has long been vaguely threatened, is to be taken in hand at once. A commission is called for next month to examine its state and to determine whether it is to be pulled down immediately or to be allowed to stand till next year. The fate of such a building seems to me a subject important enough to warrant me in asking you to grant me space to make an appeal to your readers to consider what a disaster is threatened hereby to art and culture in general. Though this marvel of art and treasure of history has suffered some disgraces, chiefly in the base mosaics that have supplanted the earlier ones, it is in the main in a genuine and untouched state, and to the eye of any one not an expert in building looks safe enough from anything but malice or ignorance; but, anyhow, if it be in any way unstable, it is impossible to believe that a very moderate exercise of engineering skill would not make it as sound as any building of its age can be. Whatever pretexts may be but forward therefore, the proposal to rebuild it can only come from those that suppose that they can renew and better (by imitation) the workhamship of its details, hitherto supposed to be unrivalled; by those that think that there is nothing distinctive between the thoughts and expression of the thoughts of the men of the twelfth and or the mineteenth centuries; by those that prefer gilding, glitter and blankness to the solumnity of tone and the incident that hundreds of years of wind and weather have given to the marble, always beautiful, but from the first meant to grow more beautiful by the lapse of time; in short, those only can think the "restoration" of St. Mark's possible who neither know nor care that it has now become a work of art, a monument of history and a piece of nature. Surally I need not enlarge on the pre-eminence of St. Mark's in all these characters, for no one who even pretends to care about art, h become a work of art, a monument of history and a piece of nature. Surely I need not enlarge on the pre-eminence of St. Mark's in all these characters, for no one who even pretends to care about art, history or nature would call it in question; but I will assert that, strongly as I may have seemed to express myself, my words but feebly represent the feelings of a large body of cultivated men who will feel roal grief at the loss that seems immisent—a loss which may be alurred over, but which will not be forgotten, and which will be felt ever deeper as cultivation spreads. That the outward aspect of the world should grow uglier day by day in spite of the aspirations of civilization, nay, partly because of its triumphs, is a grievous puzzle to some of us who are not lacking in sympathy for those aspirations and triumphs, artists and crafatimen as we are. So grievous it is that sometimes we are tempted to say, 'Let them make a clean sweef of it all, then; let us forget it all and muddle on as best we may, unencumbered with either history or hope!' But such despair is, we well know, a treason to the cause of civilization and the arts, and we do our best to overceme it and to sifengthen curselves in the belief that even a small minority will at last be listened to and its reasonable opinions be accept. In this belief I have troubled you with this letter, and I call on all those who share it to join earnestly in any strempt that may be made to aye us from an irreparable loss—a loss which only headlong rashness could make possible. Surely it can never be too iste to pull down St. Mark's at Venice, the wonder of the civilized world.

THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE. Times writes :- Those who are at all concerned in the ment of trade on the Siberian rivers may be interested to know that the expedition sent by the Russian government at the beginning of the present year has just returned to St. Fetersburg. This expedition was despatched to the mouth of the Obi under the direction of Captain Moisojed, of the Imperial Navy, as soon as the sea passage to the Siberian rivers had been proved to be practicable by Professor Nordenskijold, Captain Wiggins and others, and its object was to investigate the river mouths, lay down signs and generally render navigation as convenient and safe as possible. Captain Moisojed took his steamer down the Obi from Tobolsk to the mouth of the small river Neda or Nadym, where steamers generally load and discharge their cargoes, and from that point made his preliminary investigation of the difficulties and requirements of navigation in the comparatively speaking newly opened water way. The results of his investigation he is now embodying in a report. It is strange, he says, that of eight steamers, mostly English, which have attempted this year to pass the Kara Sea only the Louiss, a Russian steamer, has apparently succeeded in the enterprise. Next year it is proposed to send a much larger excedition to complete the laying in the enterprise. Next year it is proposed to send a much larger expedition to complete the laying down of signs and to establish the custom house

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Irish papers publish long lists of landlords who are reducing the rents of their tenants. who are reducing the rents of their tenants.

A new system of cremation has been promulgated by M. Lissagarry, a Frenchman, who thinks he will be able to do away with the very intense temperatures necessary to reduce the body to askes. The difficulty in cremation is to decompose and reduce to askes tissues, containing seventy-five per cent of water; but M. Lissagarry overcomes this by exposing the body, first or all, to the action of superheated steam, which chars the tissues, and enables them to burn easily in an ordinary simple furnace at a very much less cost of fuel and without the least unpleasantness.

"Mysticism and materialism, tradition and religion, a hand-to-mouth existence, a moral and intellectual dosd level which it is difficult either to raise
or lower, and withal a devouring mercantile activity
which absorbs all the six days of the week only to
fall into a dead calm on the seventh; finally, an
affectation of being more full of faith, more practical, more meditative, if not more sober than other
peoples—such," says a correspondent of the Constituficence, who assumes the name of John Wilkson,
"are the distinctive characteristics of the English
nation in general and of the cockney in particular."

At a private interview which the Roman Catholic

peoples—such," any a correspondent of the ConstituRomed, who assumes the name of John Wilkson,
"are the distinctive characteristics of the English
nation in general and of the cockney in particular,"
At a private interview which the Roman Catholic
bishops had with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
they are said to have represented to His Grace the
depressed state of the country, and urged the necessity of providing public works to employ the people,
and so relieve them in the coming winter. They are
stated to have urged the Executive to undertake
drainage and other useful works. His Grace stated
in reply that such works could not be done by the
government without an act of Parliament and the
consent of the owners of property; and, according
to the Process's Journal, the prelates were not at all
satisfied with their reception. If Lord Beaconsfield
disregards this appeal the Process's Journal advises
the Irish people to appeal to the Queen herself.

The military correspondent of the Pesther Lloyd
sets forth the opinion held in Austrian military circles concerning the value of an alliance with England. According to the writer England, after providing for the safety of her Colonies, would not
have a single corps d'arraée to put into the field to aid
her ally. This opinion is said to prevail both in
Vienna and Berlin, and in support of it the correspondent instances the manner in which the partial
mobilization of the English army was carried out
last year, when, to the astonishment of the world,
England found it impossible, notwithstanding her
most strenmous efforts to collect an army of 30,000
disciplined troops, though she took three months
about it. Her powerful fleet cannot be considered
to counterbalance this weakness. The author of
this article concludes by asserting that the Marquis'
of Salisbury only spoke warmly of the Austro-tierman alliance with a view to the effect it might have
on the English electors.

Mr. Edwards, the father of the young lady who so
mysteriously disappeared from Liverpool,

THE COURTS.

PERIPATETIC DISCIPLE OF HELLER. Thomas S. Heal, a street vender of tooth powder, opened his case and commenced operations on the afternoon of the 30th ult. at the corner of Sixteenth street and Sixth avenue. For a while his patrons were few and far between, and, to attract a crowd of were few and far between, and, to access a cross of purchasers, commenced to perform some teats of junglery, such as tossing knives in the air and taking imaginary marbles out of the hats of the small boys who quickly flocked to see the gratuitous exhibition. Among the lads who anjoyed the exhibition was Louis A. Morietta, who lived in the vicinity, Finally Heal asked him to step forward for the nursons of cleaning his teeth, and, as was

BUILDING UP THE VOICE. There was tried before Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, yesterday, the suit of George W. Winterburn against Sarah L. Culbert to recover \$239 20 for services in teaching her vocal music. The Winterburn against Sarah L. Culbert to recover \$239 20 for services in teaching her vocal music. The claim of plaintiff and his wife was that they gave fifty-two lessons to the defendant for which there was due the balance sought to be recovered. The defendant's story was that the plaintiff had engaged to "build up" her voice according to the system of Doctor Streeter: that they engaged to do this successfully and then obtain her a position in a church choir, and that she need not pay until she got the situation. She further said, instead of building up her voice they pulled it down, so that her friends told her after her instructions she could not sing as well as she did betore. During this time her teachers were encouraging her on her improvement by the assurance that any one who could speak could sing, and that one of the virtues of the Streeter system was to enable pupils to "sing without scratching." The plaintiff, in rebuttal, preduced his own and other testimony to the effect that he made no promise of a situation other than that he was accustomed to make to all his pupils—that he would try to got them positions; that the payment for his services in no sense depended on getting the defendant a situation, and that others who had availed themselves of the Streeter system as taught by him had found it beneficial and successful. At the hour of adjournment the jurors had failed to reconcile their differences and were locked up.

THE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. Scon after the failure of the Bankers and Brokers' Association in December, 1877, Robert L. Cutting was appointed receiver of its assets. Under thereport of a referre to whom the question of the liabilities of the association bad been submitted, the receiver was empowered to sue the stockholders, to recover an assessment of \$30 per share for the benefit of the creditors. The trial of the first of these suits was had yestordsy before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court. The defendant, William G. Damerel, was at one time the owner of ten shares of the stock, but he claims that he sold it several years ago to John Bonner & Co., but that there was no transfer on the books of the association. By direction of Judge Barretta verdict was given for the defendant. Soon after the failure of the Bankers and Brokers'

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, there was commenced yesterday the trial of a suit brought by commenced yesterday the trial of a suit brought by William B. & Albert E. Scotf against John W. Weston, the primary object being to sot aside as fraudulent an assignment by the defendant of his seat in the Stock Exchange to his wife. The desendant having been declared ineligible to re-election and his seat being sold it was charged that the proceeds should be divided among Weston's creditors. The plaintiffs, who are creditors of the defendant, claim to be entitled to the proceeds on the ground that the finsjority of the claims are for "puts" and "calls," which under the rules of the Stock Exchange are not entitled to a distributive share. On the other hand it is urged that the assignment was perfectly legal and just.

It is urged that the assignment was perfectly legal and just.

The firm of Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton, importers of silk velvets, at No. 275 Canal street, recently missed a considerable amount of property, which was traced to Benjamin M. Wilkoski, who admitted having bought the property from a mattress maker named John Gurney. Both were arrested, and it subsequently appeared, as claimed by the prosecution in the trial of Wilkoski yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, that the thefts were committed by a porter named Michael Grimes, employed by the firm mentioned. Over \$700 worth of goods was stolen. Grimes and Gurney were indicted for the stealing, and Wilkoski for receiving stolen goods. The last mentioned prisoner, who was first placed on trial, alleges in his defence that he bought the goods not knowing they were stolen. It is alleged that the porter, after stealing the goods, handed them to Gurney, who sold them to the prisoner on trial.

COURT CALENDARS -THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Assessment calendar—Nos. 282, 284, 290,
319, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 340, 341,
342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 332,
General calendar—Nos. 14, 15, 49, 54, 56, 72, 90, 111,
114, 166, 202, 216, 228, 241, 242, 246, 250, 252,
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge
Van Brunt.—Law and fact—Nos. 116, 203, 118, 221,
236, 254, 274, 284, 290, 294, 125,
SUPREME COURT—CHOURT—Part 1.—Adjourned
sine die. Part 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 1012,
1327, 1027, 259, 1503, 1409, 1145, 1146, 873, 1521, 1530,
1321, 1324, 1547, 666, 1304, 1137, 939, 1157, 1152, 381,
1029, 1133, 1007, 1319. Part 3—Hedd by Judge Van
Vorst.—Case can—No. 1253; Bruns, Jr., vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company.
SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned
until the first Monday of December.
SUPERIOR COURT—THAL TERM—Held by Judge
Sedgwick.—Case on—No. 40; Thornton et al. vs.
Crowley. No day calendar.
SUPERIOR COURT—THAL TERM—Part 1—Held by
Judge Speir.—Nos. 469, 577, 618, 372, 238, 339, 454,
524, 525, 448, 561, 555, 245, 179, 49, 528, Parts 2
and 3—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Chief
Justice C. P. Daly, Judges J. F. Daly and Van
Hoesen.—Nos. 84, 11, 12, 49, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 21, 23, 48, 61, 53, 76, 62, 65, 78, 79, 83.
COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge
Larrennore.—Nos. 4, 1, 6, 7,
COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge
Larrennore.—Nos. 4, 1, 6, 7,
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until
to-day.
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until
to-day.
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until
to-day.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TREE—Lette by suage Larremore.—Nos. 4, 1, 6, 7.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Adjourned until to-day.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Beach.—Nos. 1045, 1145, 1945, 880, 1131, 898, 1688, 603, 681, 1112, 1014, 773, 441, 1168, 1036, Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 277, 442, 226, 3270)4, 3212, 248, 3766, 268, 2917, 10, 1431, 272, 343, 344, 345, Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 484, 3351, 3352, 3608, 3367, 259, 216, 221, 149, 321034, 113, 2861, 8, 114. Part 3—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 24, 1302, 3262, 318, 3381, 3382, 321, 99, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. Joseph Young, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Brennan, burglary; Same vs. William Neal, grand larceny; Same vs. Otto Poppe, grand larceny; Same vs. Alfred Baum, grand larcony; Same vs. Joseph Smith and John Laydon, larceny from the person; Same vs. John E. Cavansgh, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Nelson, larceny from the person; Same vs. Moses Wheeler, false pretences; Same vs. Hellip Warren and Moses Levy, robbery; Same vs. Pahillip Warren and Moses Levy, robbery; Same vs. Phillip Warper, Identify, Same vs. Daniel Flyna, Stephon Warren and Moses Levy, robbery; Same vs. Phillip Warper, Identify, Same vs. Daniel Flyna, Stephon Warren and Moses Levy, robbery; Same vs. Phillip Warper, Identify, Same vs. William Waiters, Identify; Same vs. Edward Dowd, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Stephen Meaney, Identify, Same vs. William Waiters, Identify; Alexander Lynett, assault and battery.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Noy. 12, 1879.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1879.

In the Court of Appeals on Wednesday, November 12, 1879—present Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, and associates:—

No. 81. William J. Best, receiver, respondent, vs. Nicholas Thiel, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by H. E. Sickles for appellant and Frederick Smyth for respondent.

No. 82. William J. Best, receiver, respondent, vs. Nicholas Thiel, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Argued by H. E. Sickles for appellant and Frederick Smyth for respondent. by H. E. Sickles for appellant and Frederick Smyth for respondent.

No. 67. Mary A. Mumper, administratrix, appellant, vs. Benjamin F. Rushmore, Sheriff, respondent.—Argued by Frank Crook for appellant and Samuel Hand for respondent.

No. 85. James R. Thompson, respondent, vs. William B. Isham and another, executors, appellants.—Argued by S. Brown for appellants and A. Pond for respondent.

respondent.

CALENDAR.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday,
November 13, 1879, is as follows:—Nos. 448, 449, 12,
34, 53, 14, 20 and 65.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1879.
The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:—
On motion of George F. Appleby, George Garinor, of Detroit, was admitted to practice.
No. 748 (assigned). The State of South Carolina ax

rel. Douglas and Jackson, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter C. Gaillard, County Treasurer, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Argument continued by D. H. Chamberlain for plaintiff in error and by W. G. De Sansure and Leroy F. Youmans for defendant in error and concluded by Roscoe Conking for plaintiff in error.

No. 776 (assigned). The State (of South Carolina) ex rel. William L. Trenholm, executor, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter C. Gaillard, County Treasurer of Charleston county.—In error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.—This, like the preceding one, grows primarily out of a controversy as to the right of a taxpayer to pay his taxes to the State in the bills of the late Bank of the State of South Carolina, a right which, it is alleged, was conferred by the terms of the bank's charter. It involves the validity of certain acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina torbidding treasurers to receive such bills, which acts, it is alleged, impair the obligation of the contract aforesaid, and deprive the bill holder and taxpayer of the power of enforcement which existed previous to such legislation. Argument commenced by Edward McCrody, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

EX.SHERIFF CONNER'S OLD CLAIM.

Large to November 1, 1879, aggregate 111,300, an increase of 40,900 as compared with the same time in cross 40,756 Germans, 3,244 English, 2,204 Irish, 1,449 Scan.

Afformans, 3,244 English, 2,2

'AS HONEST A ONE AS WAS EVER MADE"-

MAYOR COOPER'S REPUSAL TO INDORSE IT.

Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, has now inder consideration the question of reopening the udgment entered by default over a year ago in behalf of ex-Sheriff William C. Conner for a claim of him while in office. When Mr. Conner went out of office about three years ago certain balances now office about three years ago certain bilances now claimed by him remained unpaid, and he sent in bills to the Comptroiler for \$17,324 44 alleged to be due to him for services performed in 1874 and for \$5,249 56 for services rendered in 1876. Comptroiler Kelly excused himself from paying these bills on the ground that there was no appropriation in his hands for the purpose. The ex-Sheriff brought an action for the recovery of the amount, and Corporation Counsel Whitney, after corresponding with the Comptroiler on the subject, informed that official that his excuse for not paying the claim constituted no defence, and he should be obliged to allow judgment to be entered by default when the ten days' limit had expired. At the expiration of the ten days' limit had expired. At the expiration of the ten days' limit had expired. At the expiration of the ten days' limit had expired. At the expiration of the ten days' me, come ransigned the claim to the Marine Baak, and this corporation has since been secking, nominally on his behalf, to secure its payment. After some time Mr. Kelly, who had been satisfied that resistance to the claim was uscless, drew a warrant for \$22,199 43, to which amount the claim had grown by accumulation of interest. The warrant was transmitted to Mayor Cooper, with the request that it be signed. The Mayor, who had some intimation given him that the claim contained items of an illegal character, handed it over for examination to Mr. J. Adriance Bush, who reported that the Shariff had charged for swearing petit jurors for civil courts of record thirty-five cents for each person sworn, when there was not, in Mr. Bush's opinion, a shadow of authority for any such charge. He had also made other charges that were clearly irregular. Mayor Cooper, under these circumstances, refused to sign the warrant. Last week application was made to the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why a peremptory mand amus should not issue to compel the Mayor to sign the warrant. It was made returnable last Friday, but claimed by him remained unpaid, and he sent in bills to the Comptroller for \$17,324 44 alleged to be

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS CHAGRINED.

SIONERS FOR OFFICIAL INCIVILITY.

During the deliberations of the Police Board on Tuesday many papers were submitted recording fines and smaller penalties growing out of the official irregularities of policemen. Among these was a bundle of documents submitted by Commisone ab united of documents submitted by Commissioner Morrison, with the official indoresment of "Reprimanded." As tawas in such cases they competed as the commissioners of the Board. It appears that as competed as well as the commissioners of the Board. It appears that as mong the sames submitted was that of Captain Ainzanders. Williams, of the Yearth and the case of John Campbull, a reporter. The case was tried a month ago before the full Board of the Captain Ainzanders. Williams, of the full Board of the Captain Ainzanders. Well as the case of John Campbull, a reporter. The case was tried as month ago before the full Board of the Captain Ainzanders. Well as the case came to be officially recorded yesters where were protested from every side in and about its seas came to be officially recorded yesters where were protested from every side in the case of the case came to be officially recorded yesters where were protested to the case of the case of the case came to be officially recorded yesters where we were the case came to be officially recorded yesters where we were a captain with the case of the case was a bundle of documents submitted by Commis-KETCHAM.—On Tuesday, November 11, HENRIETTA, wite of William Ketcham, Esq.

Funeral services on Friday, at half-past one

his wounds dressed, but he has not put in an appearance."

"Do many clubbing cases by policemen come under your notice?" the reporter asked.

"A good many," the Doctor answered. "Such cases are generally brought here. There was one only the other day. Of course we never investigate the cases, our whole duty being to repair damages, and it often happens that people who tell us the most specious stories are not to be depended upon. This man Grace told a straightforward story, but whether it is true I have no means of knowing."

IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

The total arrivals of immigrants at Castle Gardan during October were 16,097, an increase of 8,282 over he same month last year. The arrivals from Jan-

MARRIED.

BLAGDEN—CLARK:—On Tuesday, November 11, in the Madison Square Church, by the Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D., assisted by Rev. William Adams, D. J. Julia Goodhan, only daughter of the late Luther C. Clark, to Samuel. Phillips Blagden.

Devan—Cantraell.—On Wednesday, November 12, at the residence of the bride, by Rev D. T. Devan, Thomas A. Bevan, of New Brunswick, N. J., and May A. Cantraell., daughter of the late Samuel Cantrell, New York city. No cards.

Florida papers please copy.

Devok—Beck.—On Wednesday, November 12, at the Thirty-fourth Street Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. Oscar Gesner, of Linden, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Carlos Martyn, Charles Devox to Annie, daughter of William Beck, all of this city.

Fox—Dotolass.—On Tuesday, November II, at the residence of the bride's parents, Yonkers, N. Y. by the Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., assisted by the Rev. James Haughton, William H. Fox to Addis D., daughter of Robert J. Douglass, Esq.

KKOX—REID.—On Thursday, November 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 102 Willows st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D., John Mason Knox, Jr., of New York, and Maria Speir Rich, daughter of Aaron L. Reid, Esq., of Brooklyn.

RUNYON—Balle.—On Wednesday, November 12, at the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Fannie R. Balle, daughter of Robert Balle, Esq., of Jersey City, to Asa E. Runyon, of New York.

Schwalenberg—Steppens.—On Wednesday, November 12, at the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Fannie R. Balle, daughter of Robert Balle, Esq., of Jersey City, to Asa E. Runyon, of New York.

Schwalenberg—Steppens.—On Wednesday, November 12, at the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Fannie R. Balle, daughter of Robert Balle, Esq., of Jersey City, to Asa E. Runyon, of New York, to New York city. No cards.

Shappstern—Albort,—On October 27, at the Church of St. Merkence Sharberstern, of New York, to Mary Helena Annott, cidest daughter of James Abbott, Esq., of Philad

DIED.

ABEY.—At Cranford, N. J., Tuesday, November 11, after a severe and protracted illness, John Augustus Aber, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and Iriends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, November 14, at halfpast one o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton st., New York. Interment at Greenwood.

Ackerson,—On the evening of the 10th, Martha Ackerson, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner Park av. and 39th st., Thursday, November 13, at one P. M.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, November 12, James Edwaid, aged 9 months, son of James and Eleanor A. Boyd, of Panama, United States of Colombia.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, November 14, at halfpast one P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. William E. Sibell, 135 East 35th at halfpast one P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. William E. Sibell, 135 East 35th at Byanks.—On Wednesday, November 12, James, the beloved husband of Mary Byrnes.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his sons, John J. and Thomas F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 30 West 13th st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Camoll.—On Monday, November 10, Many Camoll, wife of Patrick, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 128 Ludlow st., on Thursday, November 13, thence to St. Theresa's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for her soul, at ten o'clock A. M. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetory immediately after mass.

Carmick.—On Monday evening, November 10, Ada wife of Edward H. Carmick.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 29 West 21st st., on Thursday, November 11, 1879, Mazin Churchill.—On Treaday, November 12, at No. 5 South Elliott place, M. Louise, wife of Wm. H. Fernald and eldest daughter of Edw

Esq.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Forester.—At his residence, 222 Concord st.,
Brooklyn, after a long illness, John Forester, in
the 50th year of his age.
Haggery.—On Wednesday, November 12, Ellie,
daughter of Daniel and Ann Haggerty, aged 18 years,
9 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully requested
to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence,
No. 651 East 13th st., at one o'clock P. M., on Friday,
November 14.
Harrbon.—On Tuesday, November 11, 1879, Marr
C. Harrison, youngest daughter of the late John
and Mary Hill.
Funeral trom the residence of her brother, George
W. Hill, 255 West 12th st., on Thursday, November
13, at two P. M.
Johnson.—On Tuesday, in Brooklyn, suddenly,
Jane Johnson, wife of the late A. S. Johnson.
Funeral services will be held at City Park Chapel,
Concord st., Brooklyn, at two P. M., this day,
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

KETCHAM.—On Tuesday, November 11, Henrietta,

P. M.
WAND.—November 10, Mania Wand, aged 36 years.
Funeral takes place Thursday, 13th, at two o'clock,
from her late residence, No. 220 North 6th st., between 6th and 6th sts., williamsburg, Brooklyn.
WOODBUFF.—Entered into rest Monday evering,
November 10, Zarau Woodbury, in hor 84th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch
Church, Port Richmond, S. L., on Thursday, at two
o'clock P. M.